Carolina Observer.

VOL. IX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1, 1826. [NO. 456.

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MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal share he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that no attention will be used, and due attention be paid in order to the comfort and pleasure of Guests and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, large, clean, and large, are well adapted for health, and health, opening upon a garden which affords a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement; which may be enjoyed by Families. This House, being on one of the most elevated streets, is well attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business carried on that street, which will make it a resort of Country Merchants and Planters to the West of the State, by means of aqueducts constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts with pure water, issuing from one of the Springs in the State.

The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of

LIQUORS.

Every exertion with the best the country and market can afford, shall be attended by faithful stewards. The Stables shall be attended by faithful stewards. Oysters. Other advantages are attached to this Establishment, rarely to be expected at any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55–tf.

The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages to arrive at and depart from this place.—Meals and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Also take Boarders.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, 22d Feb. 1826.—55-2w

Clover Seed.

Just Rec'd clean Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22—55-3t

For Liverpool.

THE Brig Helicon, Barnard, Master, having half her cargo engaged, and the greater part of it on board, will be dispatched for Liverpool without delay. For the balance of her cargo, apply at Wilmington to

PATRICK USHER.

Feb. 20th, 1826. 55—3t

Caution.

The Store was broken open on the 16th of November last, from whence was taken two Pocket Books, which contained several valuable Papers among which were two Notes and two Due Bills, viz: One Bond Bearing Love, to wit: One note of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, executed to Duncan McKenzie, and due the 1st day of January 1826. The other note was made to myself, and due one day after date some time in the latter part of spring or early in the Summer of 1821, for five dollars. One other note or due bill given to F. T. Leak, for seven dollars. One note or due bill given to James Cole, for seven and a half cents, in the spring of 1821. I warn all persons from trading for either of them, as the maker of them from paying them to any other person than myself, I also forbid the public from trading for a note I gave Edmund Lee for five hundred and six dollars, bearing date from the first day of January, 1821—which, however, by promise, there ought to be but two hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, for a book account; which I am determined not to pay, as my notes above were intended as a set off, and since the delivery of my Store he wishes to avail himself of the advantage of my situation.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

Rockingham C. H, N. C. Feb. 18, 1826—55–4t

The Planter's Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IS now open (by the proprietor) for the reception of Company. Regular Boarders as well as Travellers will find at this establishment comfortable accommodations, and on moderate terms.

WM. L. McNEILL.

Jan. 17, 1826. 53—8t

Negroes at Public Sale.

On Wednesday of March County Court in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale at the Court House, fifteen or twenty likely Negroes. Six and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with interest from date, with approved security.

R. DONALDSON.

Feb. 7th, 1826.—53tds

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling for Cash or accommodation paper at Bank, the very pleasant and healthy place (not one of my family, white or black, having died or been sick 9 years past) on which I reside, 2 miles from Fayetteville on the stage road to Wilmington, contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Spring House and Spring, over a spring in the yard; together with other necessary Out-houses, an excellent Orchard, with a Branch running through it, now very much in fine order and handsomely arranged, and which I am persuaded, will bear inspection, and I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that though it is well situated and improved, so convenient to the best Market in the State, a good Brick Yard and a comfortable and healthy residence, yet desirous of moving to Tennessee, I would sell a great bargain. I would sell the Furniture, Stock of all kinds, Cattle, some of the Northern Breed of Cattle, Horses, a first rate Saddle Horse, a Sulkey Horse and three strong plantation do.—And also, 50 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of town, an unhealthy situation for a family residence, having a handsome view of Fayetteville. For terms apply to D. Hay, or myself,

SAMPL. P. ASHE.

Cross Creek Hill, Jan. 10, 1826.—49tf.

The London Literary Gazette, of the 24th December, says—

"We have been frequently asked, "is it true, that Sir Walter Scott is writing the Life of Buonaparte?" to which we can certainly reply that he is; that the work is well advanced, and that it will probably be ready for publication about the end of next Autumn. On dit that it is written in a fine vein of philosophical impartiality, and breathes throughout the most perfect candour and good temper. The style is also spoken of as being carefully attended to, and a chaste example of historical excellence."

The eccentric Mr. R——, Minister of Jedburgh, had a habit of asking so many questions in a breath, that he could get a reply to none of them. Once, however, he had met with a person who was able to accommodate him. Riding home from a Sacrament by a muirland road, and coming towards a ford, he met a woman who had crossed the river with a sack of meal upon her back, whom he thus accosted, "Weel, Jany, how's a' wi' you? How far is it to Jeddart?—How deep is the water? What's the price of your meal?" To which she replied, "Vera weel, I thank you, Sir—twa mile—middle deep—and a saxpence."

Improvement in the West.—Daily stages now run between Buffalo and Cleaveland. It is a little more than five years since the mail was carried through the whole of this route, which is 100 miles, upon the *back of a horse*, and only once a week.

One said to a covetous fellow, who was a great talker, "Sir, you certainly would be the most worthy man in the whole city, if the lock which you have upon your door was but fixed upon your mouth.—*From the Italian.*

In the first constituent assembly of Guatemala, in 1823, three Indian deputies took their seats, of whom two were ecclesiastics. An Indian was also elected Senator. The tribes of Indians in that republic form more than half the population. By the constitution they are placed on an equality with the descendants of the Spaniards.

Dr. Maine, an eccentric character, who was ejected by Cromwell from an ecclesiastical living which he held from Charles I., preserved, in making his will the whimsicalities of his life. He had an old servant, to whom he bequeathed an ancient family trunk, telling him, that he would find something there "which would make him drink after his death." The servant, full of expectation that his master, under this familiar expression, had left him a fair competency, as soon as decency allowed, flew to the trunk, when, to his great mortification he found, that the boasted legacy was nothing more than—a red herring.

Deep River Mills and Stone COAL.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from this State, offers at private sale, the plantation where he resides, generally known by the name of Tyson's, containing about 975 acres; part of which is first rate land for the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The improvements on said land are equal to the best in this section of the state; they consist of a large two story dwelling-house, an excellent kitchen, with three rooms and 3 fire places; a two story store house, ware house, smith shop, a large barn, stables, negro houses, and many useful out houses, together with a valuable Grist Mill, (new) which for materials, workmanship and performance, can bear competition with the best in the state; a Saw Mill, also new, a miller's house, two stories with 3 fire places, and a very public Ferry. This property lies on the east side of Deep River, in the counties of Chatham and Moore, on the main road from Salem to Fayetteville, and within 44 miles of the latter place. The Grist Mill is in a situation where it always has, and must continue to command, a more extensive custom than any other in this part of the state, and the annual value for many years past (exclusive of the Saw Mill and Ferry) has been from 800 to $1000.

Also, about 980 acres of land within 4 miles of the above mentioned Farm, lying principally on the north side of Deep river, Chatham county, part of what is termed the Gulf, and adjoining the lands of Mr. George Willcox. On this there is a comfortable dwelling house with 3 fire places, a store house and ware house, and other convenient buildings, orchard, &c.; on this land about 6 or 800 yards from the river is a stone coal mine, believed to be of the best quality and quantity inexhaustible. Some remarks on this mine may be seen by reference to Professor Olmstead's pamphlet on the minerals of this state. This Farm is adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c.; an excellent stand for a store, or the transaction of any public business.—Possession of either or both of these situations can be had at any time from this to the 1st of April. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given. Apply to

JOHN TYSON, Jr.

Tyson's, Deep river, Moore county, N. C.
January 30th, 1826.—52–6w

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

A VALUABLE NATIONAL WORK.

The weekly journal, called the *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, is, doubtless, one of the most useful works of the kind with which any country has been enriched. It has done incalculable service to the United States, by promoting the first branch of domestic industry, agriculture; to the advancement of which, in all material details, it is especially dedicated. Where is no department of husbandry on which it has not furnished abundant information, scientific and practical, so that the seven quarto volumes of which it is now composed, are the best repository extant for the American cultivator. The most intelligent and distinguished of this class throughout the Union have contributed to its pages instructive and very interesting facts and speculations, which render it a permanent work of reference, and a source of entertainment, even to merely general inquirers. Its progress within a few years is not a little remarkable, for as we have been told, it was undertaken and issued by the editor, Mr. J. S. Skinner, postmaster of Baltimore, without a single subscriber or correspondent. The obvious utility of its design, the number and value of the correspondents it soon acquired, and the indefatigable zeal and judicious management of the editor, brought it in so short a time into its present high and wide repute and authority. Since its establishment, many associations have been formed in the Southern States, for the improvement of the implements, processes, and general condition of agriculture. The subject has become a fashionable topic of investigation and discussion in the cities as well as in rural circles, and young gentlemen of fortune have been stimulated to abandon the idle pleasures of town and village life, in order to win the respectability, not to say distinction, now attendant on a successful and enlightened culture of the soil.

We, as well as many others whose pursuits are most remote from those of the plough and dairy, have been pleased and edified when we have seen our countrymen of the description just mentioned, contending eagerly for the prize for the *best butter* or the finest cattle; and old farmers sending to market from three to four thousand pounds of butter annually, who, before the appearance of the agricultural journals, would have been almost ashamed to have it said that the article was one of any consideration in the scheme of their operations.

Owing to the variety and excellence of the contents of Mr. Skinner's publication, it has attracted much notice and esteem in other parts of our hemisphere and in Europe. It has been demanded from Great Britain, Spain, France, Cuba, Jamaica, &c. and some celebrated periodical works of a similar character have been sent in exchange for it from England and France. It is printed in a very handsome and commodious manner, as we can testify, having before us all the numbers of the present, the seventh volume, for which paper and type of a superior quality are used. We have observed a statement in the newspapers that the editor has yet for sale, one hundred complets sets of six volumes, which are likely to be disposed of in a twelvemonth, but not to be reprinted.

We may presume that such a journal has a multitude of patrons, not only in the class of practical farmers, but of landowners at large who are interested, in whatever degree, to promote the prosperity of their country, whatever may be its situation, we shall add the expression of our sincere wishes for the greater prosperity of what has increased, and must continue to enhance, the dignity and profitableness of occupations which we honor; and to which the nation cannot attach too much importance.

☞ The price of subscription to the American Farmer is $5 per annum in advance. Each volume has a title page and an index, and 52 weekly numbers make the volume. The topics are, first and chiefly, Agriculture, Internal Improvement and Domestic Economy. It treats moreover of Natural History, of our Internal Resources, and Rural Sports; and about one page of each number is dedicated to the LADIES, under the head of "THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT," in which are inserted articles on the culture of Flowers, and Fruits, and Vegetables, on Cookery, and with a great number of useful Recipes, and the exact prices of the principal articles which Farmers and Planters have to buy and to sell, are given in every number. Any person wishing to subscribe, has only to enclose $5 by mail, to Mr. J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, at his risk. In a few months there will not be a single set of the previous volumes to be had, as the expense will deter the editor from ever reprinting them.—*Balt. Patriot.*

To give a better view of the scope and tenor of the American Farmer, the following sketch is subjoined; being the table of contents of the first seven numbers of the seventh volume, now in course of publication. The subjects treated of are illustrated by excellent engravings, when necessary.

CONTENTS OF No. 1—On the culture and preparation of Cotton for Market, with engravings of Machinery used. On the value and economy of the Ox over the Horse for Agriculture labor. Great match between Improved Short Horn and Hereford Cattle, which produced much excitement lately in England—On the sagacity and usefulness of the Shepherd's Dog, by Col. J. H. Powel—On the culture of the Grape and Manufacture of Wine, as now practised in France, by Cobbett—Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, and their election of the Editor of the American Farmer as a member of their body—On the practicability of obtaining Good Water to flow on the surface by boring, in almost any situation—Sporting and other Anecdotes.

No. 2.—On the burning and full directions for the use of Stone Lime as manure, with an engraving of his lime kiln, by John Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore county—A full account of Earl Stimson's management of his celebrated premium farm in the State of New York—On the diseases of various Fruit Trees, and how to cure them, by James Worth, of Pennsylvania—On the construction of Rail Roads—Extracts from the Note Book of a desultory reader.

No. 3.—A recent English Prize Essay on the Horse, with an elegant engraving, showing by its proper term every part of the animal, (this paper alone is worth to every farmer the subscription for a year)—Extracts on various subjects, from Agricultural Addresses—Valuable suggestions on the Improvement of Wool—Hogs, extraordinary weight of some and their keep—Numerous valuable receipts—Sporting and other Anecdotes.

No. 4.—On the culture and qualities of various *Grasses*—On the comparative value and economy of the Horse—Improved Short Horn Cattle—The Cherokee Rose—On the qualities of Stucco, as used for protecting and beautifying the exterior of Houses—On the construction of Rail Ways, being a premium Essay from Scotland, *with all the engravings.*

No. 5.—A valuable Essay on Sheep, the origin, management, and qualities of the Spanish Merino Flocks, by Anthony Morris, Esq. from notes made in Spain—On curing Tobacco—Indian corn, Curious and valuable experiments in the culture of it, by Mr. Seabrook of South-Carolina—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Orchard Grass, a valuable practical essay on its culture, qualities, and value—On the culture of Vines—The Holly, how used in hedging—On the cultivation of the White Mulberry and the Silk Worm—On various Canals—Interesting miscellaneous items—Sporting anecdotes.

No. 6.—A very able and interesting Report to the Union Agricultural Society, on the culture of the Olive and the Vine in the Southern States—Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albermarle—On Docking horses—On preventing Dogs from killing Sheep—On the Potato—On the culture of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine—On the structure and power of Locomotive Steam Engines, with an engraving of one with wagons attached—A valuable communication on the Cotton trade of England.

No. 7.—An essay on the practice of ploughing from and to plants and its injurious effects. The expanding force of fermentation. The marked fertility arising from ploughing in Buckwheat, or turning up a Clover lay from a Wheat crop. The depth of ploughing should be in proportion to the animal and vegetable matter contained in the soil—Banking with the Spade, together with a thing or two on the subject of Wooden-soaled Shoes, Reclaimed Marshes, &c. by G. W. P. Custis—On the improvement of Sheep and other domestic animals—Remedy for Hoven Sheep and Cattle—On the managment of Milk Cows and rearing Calves—The Cherokee, or Nondescript Rose, in Maryland—An account of the Overflowing Well in the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, with description of the manner of executing the work—Fisheries.

Each number of the Farmer gives the most exact state of the market with respect to *all the chief* articles that Farmers have to *sell or buy*, supported by reference to particular sales.

Persons wishing to subscribe may inclose a $5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail, or pay it to a neighboring Postmaster.

Baltimore, Feb. 17, 1826.

Governor Johnson, of Louisiana, in noticing the agricultural situation of the State, mentions the American Farmer in the following commendatory terms: "The American Farmer, a periodical journal of merit, published in Baltimore, by Mr. J. S. Skinner, has afforded much valuable information. Many intelligent men, engaged in agricultural pursuits in the different States, contribute to that work. Its circulation in this State would, I think, be beneficial, by promoting a spirit of inquiry into the various branches of agricultural economy."

"Tales of the Wild and Wonderful."

This publication contains several tales, "The Prediction," "The Yellow Dwarf," &c. which are written with no ordinary talent. They are, however, rather the hurried efforts of genius, than the elaborate productions of taste. The language is sometimes coarse, the similies low and the sentiment trite, but often the writer assumes a lofty tone, and speaks in a fine style. The first tale in the book, entitled "Prediction," though by no means the best in the number, discovers, as we think, some deep reflections, and some fine touches of nature. The story is that of a fortune-teller [illegible] himself on a high spirited young woman, who ventured to doubt his miraculous powers, by predicting that she would be a murderer. We shall extract the author's description of the effect of this prediction on her mind, naturally strong, and at first free from superstition.

"Ruth's rosy lip grew pale for a moment as she heard of these things; in the next her spirit returned, and 'I will make him tell my fortune,' she said, as she went with a party of laughers to search out and deride the conjuror. He was alone when they broke in upon him, and their mockeries goaded his spirit; but his anger was deep, not loud; and while burning with wrath, he yet could calmly consider the means of vengeance: he knew the master spirit with which he had to contend: it was no ordinary mind, and would have smiled at ordinary terrors. To have threatened her with sickness, misfortune, or death, would have been to call forth the energies of that lofty spirit, and prepare it to endure, and it would have gloried in manifesting its power of endurance; he must humble it therefore by debasement; he must ruin its confidence in itself; and to this end he resolved to threaten her with crime. His resolution was taken and effected; his credit was at stake; he must daunt his enemy, or surrender to her power: He foretold sorrows and joys to the listening throng, not according to his passion, but his judgment, and he drew a blush upon the cheek of one, by revealing a secret which Ruth herself, and another, alone knew, and which prepared the former to doubt of her own judgment, as it related to this extraordinary man.

Ruth was the last who approached to hear the secret of her destiny. The wizard paused as he looked upon her,—opened his book,—shut it,—paused,—and again looked sadly and fearfully upon her; she tried to smile, but felt startled she knew not why; the bright inquiring glance of her dark eye could not change the purpose of her enemy. Her smiles could not melt, nor even temper, the hardness of his deep-seated malice: he again looked sternly upon her brow, and then coldly wrung out the slow soul-withering words, "Maiden, thou art doomed to be a murderer!"

From that hour Rhys Meredith became the destiny of Ruth Tudor. At first she spurned at his prediction, and alternately cursed and laughed at him for the malice of his falsehood; but when she found that none laughed with her, that men looked upon her with suspicious eyes, women shrunk from her society, she felt that these were signs of truth, and her high spirit no longer struggled against the conviction; a change came over her mind when she had known how horrid it was to be alone. Abhorring the prophet, she clung to his footsteps, and while she sat by his side, felt as if he alone could avert that evil destiny which he alone had forseen. With him only was she seen to smile; elsewhere, sad, silent, stern; it seemed as if she were ever occupied in nerving her mind for that which she had to do, and her beauty, already of the majestic cast, grew absolutely awful, as her perfect features assumed an expression which might have belonged to the angel of vengeance or death.

But there were moments when her natural strong spirit, not yet wholly subdued, struggled against her conviction, and endeavoured to find modes of averting her fate; it was in one of these, perhaps, that she gave her hand to a wooer, from a distant part of the country, a sailor who either had not heard, or did not regard the prediction of Rhys, upon condition that he should remove her far from her native village to the home of his family and his friends, for she sometimes felt as if the decrees which had gone forth against her, could not be fulfilled except upon the spot where she had heard it, and that her heart would be lighter if men's eyes would again look upon her in kindliness, and she no longer sate beneath the glare of those that knew so well the secret of her soul. Thus thinking, she quitted N—— with her husband; and the tormentor, who had poisoned her repose, soon after her departure left the village as secretly and as suddenly as he had entered it."

Although we have no belief in fortune-tellers, conjurors, astrologers, soothsayers, magicians, or fiends, still we say that the pretenders to supernatural powers should be severely punished by the arm of the law. These matters, which we often seem to treat with ridicule, sometimes sink deeper than we are at first aware of; and we hesitate not to add, that we never yet met a mind so wise, so well disciplined, and self-balanced, that did not, in some weak moment, show some signs of anxiety from predictions that were of an unfavorable nature. Calphurnia's dreams did disturb the mind of Cæsar, notwithstanding his pride and firmness; and Brutus lost half of the energies of his soul after the visit from his evil genius.—If mighty spirits cower at the influence of superstition, how can we expect humbler beings to live above it?

A few weeks ago, some miners at work at the Rough Hills Colliery, discovered in a solid piece of ironstone a small toad, which on exposure to the air, exhibited symptoms of animation, and being put into water lived for about three weeks, growing to nearly double its size when first released from its confined cell, which was just large enough to contain its body. How long it had remained in this situation, or by what means it became embedded in the mineral formation, must be entirely matter of conjecture, as it was found at a depth of 150 feet from the surface of the earth, and in a part of the pit which had never before been excavated. Between the layer of ironstone which contained the animal, and that immediately over it, was a very thin stratum of a clayey substance. During the time the toad remained in the water, it changed its colour from a dull brown to a bright amber, spotted with black, and is supposed to have died from want of food, having [illegible] but the water to subsist on. It is now preserved in spirits, and is in the possession of a gentleman in this town.

Wolverhampton Chronicle.

In penning a letter, the hand should be directed by watchfulness and discretion. An insult on paper, is perpetually kept in its original freshness; an untimely jest may alienate a valuable friend; misplaced confidence may compromit the character; a piece of news too hastily communicated may ruin the writer, and greatly expose his correspondent; a fact imprudently stated may do serious injury to the reputation, and even to the interest of the narrator.—Compose your letters under the guidance of wisdom, and you will have no cause to blush or to mourn over them, if they should be indiscreetly given to the public.

From a Russian Officer, who witnessed the revolt of the 2d regiment of Guards, in October, 1820, and which revolt was only quelled by raising the bridge of the Neva, and cutting off the communication with the other troops in that capital, we learn that the officers and soldiers then said, "We adore our Emperor, but we are drilled to death, and perform war service in a time of peace. Let us march against the Turks, and we will fight twenty hours out of twenty-four." In truth, they were excessively drilled, beginning at four o'clock in the morning, and leaving off at six or seven in the evening. Constantine was not reputed to be the instigator of this revolt, but he was known to promote their clamors about the Greeks; and he was always looked up to by the army as their friend, from this circumstance; for, throughout Russia, the people and the army burn to wage war upon the Turks, and assist the Greeks, who profess the same religion. By an order of police, all conversation about this revolt was forbidden, and this accounts for the imperfect stories which reached England.

Scotsman.

Candid avowal.—A popular preacher in one of the churches in the city of N. York was lately sketching the character of a sinner with great force and eloquence, and concluded by asking, Is there such a character here? A person rose from his pew, and, addressing himself to the minister, said, emphatically, "*I am that man.*"

FOREIGN.

New York, Feb. 20.

By the Manhattan we have our files of London papers to the 6th Jan. inclusive, from which we have extracted what little they contain of moment. It will be seen that the succession to the Russian Throne, or rather the groundless surmises respecting it, are settled in the rightful inheritor, and that the next subject of deep speculation will be the course he is likely to pursue, of which no indication has yet been given. The continental news is but three days later than before received, and is, excepting as regards Russia, unimportant. Several failures had taken place at Paris, and more were expected. From Greece there is nothing further worthy of notice. The English Parliament was to meet on the 2d of February. The Revenue for 1825 fell short of that of 1824 £238,900—the falling off in the last quarter alone, as compared with the same period of the antecedent year, being £1,189,966. The effect on the funds from this deficiency was unfavorable. A list is published in one of the papers, of the Banking Houses in various parts of the Kingdom which had failed, amounting to 73—of which 9 had resumed business, and the same number were gazetted as bankrupts. The President's message is published at length, and variously commented on. The Times approving its length but objecting to its stile, while the Courier does not blame the composition but thinks the document too lengthy.

The following is an extract from a private letter, from St. Petersburgh.

"The Grand Duke Michael has put an end to all the reports relative to the departure of the Grand Duke Constantine, for Taganrog. At the period of the marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine with the daughter of a simple polish gentlemen, the Empress' mother, who was opposed to it, obtained from the Emperor a decision according to which, by contracting that alliance, Constantine was to renounce his rights to the throne in favor of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The act was prepared, consented to and signed by Constantine, and three copies were deposited, sealed, with the senate, the synod, and the Supreme Council of the Empire. This secret document was not to be opened till the death of the Emperor Alexander. As soon as they learned the melancholy event, the packet was officially opened, but from respect for the hereditary rights of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas declared at once, that he renounced all benefit arising from the act in question, and took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor Constantine the First. The Senate, the Grand Dignitaries of the empire, and the troops, imitated his example, and from that time nothing more was thought of than the arrival of the new sovereign. But the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had been a consenting party, would not quit Warsaw, where he was making arrangements for the recognition of the Emperor, Nicholas the First. He waited his orders, without which he did not think himself justified in quitting his residence. This singular position of things lasted till the arrival of numerous couriers, bringing the recognition of his rights by the Imperial family, and the great officers of state.

From that time this conflict of delicacy terminated, and we expect here in a few days the arrival of the new Emperor."

The following extracts from the Gibraltar Chronicle give some further and authentic particulars of the hurricane which lately did so much mischief in that Bay:—

From the Gibraltar Chronicle of Dec. 7.

"It is with painful feelings that we notice the effects of the dreadful storm experienced last night in the Bay. After some days blowing from the West, the barometer announced the approaching destruction. A little after 4 P. M. the wind veered to the South West, and blew with the greatest violence during the best part of the night. This morning the sight from off Montagu Battery to Fort St. Philip, was truly appalling. Almost one-half of the vessels which were in this anchorage were stranded, principally on the Neutral Ground; and, in some places, lying in heaps. The Colombian privateer was driven on shore beyond Fort St. Philip; she lies on her beams ends, and considerably under water.

From the Chronicle of the 10th.

"The vessels on shore at Bayside were counted yesterday, but it is very difficult to do it correctly. There are at least one hundred and ninety. Adding to this number those of Fort St. Phillip, and under the works of the garrison, and reckoning those which have already been got off, the total of stranded vessels (square and lateen rigged,) is supposed to have amounted to two hundred and forty. To these are further to be added, those that foundered, the number of which is not yet known; and it is feared will be found to be considerable. The dead bodies picked off the beach are already very numerous, and it is supposed that there are many more under the vessels' bottoms.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 7.—Cotton Wool has been very dull of sale, and prices of Brazil, and of good Boweds, have declined ¼d per lb. The import is 718 bags, and the sales amount only to 7780 bags, viz. 100 Sea Islands at 21d to 26d; 1200 Boweds at 5¾d to 9¼d; 357 New Orleans at 7¾d to 11¼d; 1140 Alabamas at 6¾d to 8d; 360 Pernams at 11¼d to 12d; 360 Bahias at 10d to 10½d; 830 Maranhams at 10½d to 11d; 180 Egyptians at 9¾d to 11d; and 170 Surats, &c. at 5¼d to 7d per pound.

Account of the Stock, &c. of Cotton in England, Jan. 1, 1826.

		In 1824.	In 1825.
The Import into the Kingdom, of American cotton,	Bags,	282,409	423,248
Do. do. of other sorts,		258,165	397,681
Total import,	Bags,	540,574	820,929
The estimated consumption of American cotton,	Bags,	394,843	325,540
Do. of other kinds,		238,694	241,950
Total estimated consumption,		633,427	567,490
Stocks remaining in the ports—American,	Bags,	63,950	131,458
Do. of other descriptions,		171,410	284,501
Total Stocks,	Bags,	235,360	415,959

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—A letter from Buenos Ayres has the following sentence:—"It is confidently expected, that the differences with Brazil will be settled by the mediation of Sir Charles Stewart, who is coming from Rio Janeiro for that purpose."

Bal. Patriot.

Chili.—A letter from Valparaiso, of October 10th, received in Boston, says: "A few days since, a revolution broke out, in consequence of a disaffection with some arbitrary proceedings in the Custom House on the part of the Minister. The Director ordered out some troops, which was disapproved of by the Congress, and a misunderstanding between them was the result. The Director left the City, but returned next day, when the greatest number of the troops, and part of the members of the Congress joined him, and gave him the predominancy. The Congress was dissolved—a few individuals put in prison, some others banished, other Ministers appointed, and peace restored. This occurrence may induce the Government to adopt more vigorous measures."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 20.

Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill from the House, "to amend the judicial system of the United States," reported it with the following amendment; which was read, and the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Strike out the second section [arranging the Western Districts] after the enacting clause, and insert, "That the seventh judicial circuit of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Districts of Ohio and Kentucky; that the Districts of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, shall form the eighth circuit; the Districts of Tennessee and Alabama shall form the ninth circuit; and the Districts of Mississippi and Louisiana shall form the tenth circuit; and the justice of the Supreme Court appointed for each of said seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth circuits, shall reside therein."

The Senate spent about two hours in the consideration of executive business; and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Hayne, of S. Carolina, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, reported a bill "to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States;" which was read, and ordered to be printed.

The bill was read the first time by its title, and 600 additional copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. [The bill is the longest ever reported in Congress on this subject, embracing no less than ninety-four sections.

The Senate proceeded, on the motion of Mr. Mills, to the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors until 5 o'clock; and then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 22.

After some other proceedings the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till past five o'clock; and then adjourned.

Thursday, February 23.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Seymour, (about half past 12,) went into the consideration of Executive Business, and continued with closed doors until past 4 o'clock; and then adjourned.

Friday, February 24.

The Senate was occupied the principal part of the sitting of to-day on Executive business, with closed doors. The principal legislative business transacted, was the passage of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 17.

The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, again went into Committee of the Whole, on the resolution offered by that gentleman, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in that part of it which respects the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, addressed the committee, in reply to Mr. McDuffie.

He commenced, as Mr. McD. had done, by a just tribute to the ability of the framers of the Constitution, and reflected on the boldness of attempting, with so small experience and such inferior extent of political knowledge, to amend their labors. He considered the amendment as going to produce a radical change in the structure of our Government; and he therefore, in the first place, took a review of the Constitution, as it now stands; and argued, that wherever the word State is used, it refers not to a State Legislature, but to the People of a State, considered as a collective political body. The Constitution had been once amended, by its framers; and though they were alarmed for State Rights, and feared consolidation, they had no resort to a district system for the election of President.

He proceeded to reply to the argument of Mr. McD. drawn from the vote of the People of New York, in favor of the district system; and explained the circumstances under which it had been given. He dissented entirely from the sentiment, that the Constitution aimed simply at ascertaining the popular voice, in the election of a President; and insisted that the pure democratic principle was to be found in no one branch of the Government, not even in the House of Representatives itself, but a mixed principle, in which the rights of independent state sovereignties were commingled with those of the People at large. As to legislation, and the constructive powers of Congress, they were to act on the People as a mass: but, in all other respects, the relation of the States, as so many distinct communities, was always kept in view; and he adverted, particularly, to the importance of this principle to the slave-holding States.

He compared the relative population of the States, as now entirely changed by the progress of the West—and shewed that the Union was fast approaching the point when the representation of the non-slave-holding States would amount to two-thirds of the whole, and could change the Constitution. The security of the Southern States was incompatible with any system which melted down the People of all the States into one mass. He urged Mr. McD. to complete his amendment on his own principles—and abolish a state of things which gave to the free voters in some States a power much greater than in others. If uniformity was desirable, it might be attained by making all the States vote by general ticket. He combatted the argument respecting the annihilation of minorities—and contended that this principle was the necessary consequence of allowing the majority to govern. The dangers of a caucus system would not be destroyed, but only scattered and diffused, by districting the States. He scouted the representation that a few individuals could change the majority, and that ten men had turned the election in Maryland. The whole majority turned it—and not these ten men.

On the subject of Congressional corruption, Mr. S. insisted that no argument lay from the abuse of a trust—but repelled the charge as unmerited, as unjust to the President, and degrading to the National character. He appealed to all the past administrations, even that of Washington, as having scarcely retained a majority in the House. He denied the analogy drawn from Rome; and treated with scorn a comparison of the American People to the brutal soldiery of Cæsar.

He then proceeded to examine the system proposed by the amendment; which went to destroy the powers of the small States, by taking away their vote in the House of Representatives—to compel the People to choose a President preferred by a minority only, whether he should be their second choice or not. The whole system went on the false assumption, that one of two pluralities would, necessarily, be the second choice of the Electors, which was a *non sequitur*. He maintained that the present was not a propitious season to attempt the amendment of the Constitution; that the responsibility of Representatives was a sufficient, & the only effectual safeguard against their corruption; and closed with a general representation of the blessings which the Nation was enjoying, chiefly through the effects of the Constitution as it now exists.

The motion for the Committee's rising was made by Mr. Archer, of Virginia, who, in consequence, has the floor for Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, February 20.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads do inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Laurel Hill, in North Carolina, to Society Hill, in S. Carolina, through Adamsville, Marlborough New Court House and Marlborough Old Court House.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Constitution should be so amended as to re-establish the third clause of the first section of the second article of the original Constitution; except that portion thereof which confers the power of electing the President upon the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the Constitution should be so amended, that in case no election shall be made by the Electors, then the States shall choose the President from the two highest upon the list, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof may direct; each State having one vote.

Mr. B. said he did not propose the last amendment, because he thought it the best possible method of taking the election from the House of Representatives; but because, after much reflection, he believed it the only one practicable. That consummation was devoutly to be wished by all, and by none more than the Representatives themselves: and he felt persuaded that no amendment for that purpose will ever prevail which does not leave the balance of power among the States, as it at present exists.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the price of public land that has been, or shall be, in market for twenty-five years, and remains or shall remain unsold, shall be reduced twenty five cents per acre, and that the price of such land shall be so graduated that the sale of the same shall be closed at the expiration of one-half century from the time of being brought into market, and that any land that shall be in market for that period of time, and not sold, shall vest in the Legislature of the State where situated, for the support of education in such State.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, then addressed the Committee in favor of that part of the resolution which provides against the election's coming into the House of Representatives, but in opposition to that which proposes a universal introduction of the District system.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of War on the subject of a government for the Indian tribes.

The letter and report were accompanied by a bill from the Committee, entitled "A bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States." [This bill provides, that, in order to secure a permanent residence for the Indians, the President of the United States cause the Indian title to be extinguished to a sufficient extent of country, lying West of the Mississippi, not included in any State or Territory, for their accommodation; to be exchanged for the lands now occupied by them: That their right to the soil shall be guarantied to the Indians emigrating, and permanent peace and protection against the intrusion of white settlers; as well as the aid of the Government in forming and maintaining a system of government suited to their circumstances: That Commissioners shall be appointed to treat with them for their removal: And that, when circumstances shall render it proper, in the opinion of the President, a government shall be organized, to be administered by a Governor, three Judges, and a Secretary. The bill also provides for a Legislative Council, and other necessary executive and judicial officers, to be selected from the Indians; the regulations for the administration of the government to be prescribed by the President, &c. &c.]

The bill was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Powell, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be so amended that, in the event of the election of the President of the United States, devolving on the House of Representatives, as to provide that no member of the House who shall vote upon such election, shall be capable of receiving an appointment to any office under the Government of the U. States, where the power of nomination is in the President, for the term of three years thereafter, except when the nation may be involved in war, in which event the foregoing disqualification shall not operate to prevent the appointment, or acceptance by any such member, of a commission in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Mr. Cocke said it was not often that he made a motion to adjourn over; but, when it was considered that to-morrow was the Anniversary of the natal day of WASHINGTON, he thought it incumbent on the House to shew their respect for the memory of that great man by refraining from business on that day. He therefore moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, instead of to-morrow. After debate, in which the motion was opposed,

Mr. Little, of Maryland, expressing his regret at so unprofitable a debate, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken on laying Mr. Cocke's motion on the table, and decided in the affirmative, Ayes 85, Noes 52. So the motion to adjourn was, in effect, rejected,

Wednesday, February 22.

Mr. McDuffie rose, to make an inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It would be recollected that a resolution had been moved by his colleague, (Mr. Hamilton,) calling on the President of the United States to communicate to the House, the correspondence respecting an invitation to send Commissioners to attend the Congress at Panama, and that the House, after some modifications, had passed the resolution, and communicated it to the President. As no answer had yet been received, he wished to ask of the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (as the only organ of the House whose duty led him to hold immediate communication with the Department of State) whether he could inform the House whether any reply at all is to be expected, and if not, what are the reasons which have induced the Executive to disregard the call of the House.

Mr. Forsyth, (the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations,) said he had no information to give the gentleman on the subject to which his inquiry related. He had not considered it his duty to make any inquiry on the subject, and he had not made any. If the gentleman from South Carolina had any curiosity on the subject, he suggested to him the propriety of his applying to those at whose instance the resolution calling for the information was adopted by this House.

Mr. Boon, of Indiana, and Mr. Haynes, of Geo. each submitted a proposition to amend the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President.

Thursday, February 23.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in the Chair, on Mr. McDuffie's motion, proposing an amendment of the Constitution—

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, resumed the argument he commenced on Friday last, and which he concluded about three o'clock to-day.

When Mr. A. concluded his speech, the motion for the committee's rising was made by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, who, of course, has the floor for to-morrow. And then the House adjourned.

Friday, February 24.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill "creating a fund for the support of Common Schools in the several States;" which was twice read and committed.

Resolutions to amend the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President, were offered by Messrs. Thompson and Hemphill, of Pa. Mr Sloane, of Ohio, Mr. Ward, of N. Y. Mr. Weems, of Md. and Mr. Livingston, of Lou.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

"It is unwise frequently to change the fundamental principles of Government.

The Constitution of the United States is peculiar in its structure, founded in compromise, compounded of Federative and popular principles of delicate and difficult adjustment, and not to be altered in cases of obvious and imperfect utility.

Any change would be unwise which would diminish the relative power of the States.

The present mode of electing the President and Vice President is based on the master principle which our Republican Institutions are founded on, namely: That the People are intelligent and virtuous, that their Representatives are worthy of confidence, that the security of the People lies, not in withholding delegate power, but in exacting from their agents a rigid responsibility.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is inexpedient to alter the Constitution of the United States in any manner which relates to the election of President and Vice President."

The House then, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the resolution offered by him for an amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, addressed the Chair in a Speech which was continued till near three o'clock, and then postponed both the resolutions.

From the New York American.

Extract from a letter dated Washington, Saturday, February 18.

"The Panama mission is yet under consideration. The Senate took it in great dudgeon, and the House should have called on the President for papers in relation to that affair, actually refused for two or three days to go into the consideration of Executive business, until they should see what the President answers the call. As soon as this was done so, they have again gone to work, and sat yesterday with closed doors from 12 to 4 o'clock—with what issue, if any, is of course unknown. The conduct of the Senate in this whole matter has impaired the confidence hitherto reposed in that body. In times past, they have been, without ever bias of parties, a grave, dignified body, intent on ascertaining and pursuing the public interests. At present, it would appear, or rather by the efforts of ambitious partisans are made to appear, in the light of men bent rather upon defeating an individual, and embarrassing the Government, right or wrong, than as the conscript fathers of a great republic. This mission, however, will be sanctioned in the end; and the House of Representatives will confirm and provide for it, by a majority."

Washington, Feb. 24.

The Senate, as our readers will perceive by our Congressional Journal, has spent a large portion of the three or four days of its sittings, in the consideration of executive business, and rumour has it, as usual, busy on the subject of its deliberations. It was currently and confidently reported, last evening, that the Panama mission was, in the sitting of the day, rejected. This, however, is incorrect; and, although it is believed that objections growing out of that subject will be the principal topics of consideration during all of the recent private sessions of the Senate, yet it is said, by those best informed out of doors, that no vote has been taken affecting the main question, nor has been yet directly debated.

Washington, Feb. 24.

New Bankrupt Bill.—Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none can consume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hayne, of S. C. The bill is, of course, very long, and has required a degree of attention and labor, on the part of the Committee, and deserving the attention of all who are interested in the subject. It is impossible for us now, to give for any thing like a detailed explanation of its provisions; but, the following is a brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our readers:

The first section declares, in substance, that any *Merchant*, or other person engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. *Farmers*, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.

The next sections provide for the appointment, in each State, of one *Commissioner of Bankruptcy*, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States. The bill securing a jury trial, in all cases where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissions are authorized in cases where the court shall deem them necessary.

When a person is found to be insolvent, his whole estate is to be vested in *assignees*, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Other provisions are made, in other parts of the bill, with the object of securing to creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, if he has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has conducted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts. A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner and Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors. The bill finally provides for the case of persons, called *non-traders*, who, (though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill) are permitted, on the application of their creditors, and *with their own consent*, to become bankrupts.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Washington, Feb. 23.

...nate sat, with closed doors, yes... a late hour, and it was supposed, ...lateness of the sitting, that the ...respecting the Panama Mission ...ve been definitively settled. Such, ...we believe, was not the fact. The ...is supposed to be still open.

National Intelligencer.

...s B. Reed has been appointed a ...f the United States from the State ...ssippi, to succeed David Holmes, ...in the place now occupied tem... ...by appointment of the Governor ...ssippi, by Powhatan Ellis. The ...etween Mr. Reed and Mr. Ellis ...y contested, the votes being tied ...l days. At last some one mem... ...e Legislature gave way, and by ...his vote, gave a majority of two ...Mr. Reed.—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington, Feb. 24.

...ama Question.—We do not know ...necessary to repeat, daily, that ...ion respecting the Panama Mis... ...d to be yet pending in the Senate. ...wever, is doubtless the fact; and ...readers will be good enough to ...the fact, until we feel ourselves ...d to report to them differently.

National Intelligencer.

Washington, February 20.

...e Mail from the West brought the ...e death of Judge Todd, one of ...ate Judges of the Supreme Court ...ted States. He was a gentle... ...inguished for his amiability and ...in private life, as for his ability ...of his public duty. Expecting ...in the Western papers, a satis... ...tch of his biography, we shall ...no more than this brief notice of ...—*Nat. Intel.*

...r is much improved in health. ...d, of the United States Senate, ...at our last advises from Wash... ...at his dissolution was hourly ex... ...His Physicians had no hope of his ...He is a gentleman of great worth ...esteemed.—*Phil. paper.*

...e of Ohio was admitted into the ...803, at which time its population ...an 50,000 souls; it now (22 years ...ins near *a million* of inhabitants!

...islature of Ohio, that has just ...session, was composed of 58 far... ...lawyers, 7 mechanics, 7 mer... ...hysicians, 2 printers, 1 miller, ..., and 1 *gentleman*. Their place ...as follows, viz: Pennsylvania, ...ia 21, Connecticut 12, Massa... ..., New York 7, New Jersey 6, ..., New Hampshire 3, Maryland ...e 1, Rhode Island 1, South Ca... North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, ...Ohio, 3. Last year, for the first ...e was one member, a native of ...there are 3. Only 4 persons, ...that State, have ever been in ...slature. The State was orga... ...08. Those natives, who have ...d seats in the Legislature, must ...ave been very young. Can any ...found in history to the explora... ...ment, population, organization, ...enterprize, of this State—as ...years conquered from the sa... ...ging itself, boldly, in a descrip... ...provement, hitherto considered ...highest results of intellectual, ...physical, cultivation, and a... ...most unequivocal proofs of re... ...ealth?—*Nat. Int.*

...Annual Obituary of the Russian ...published at St. Petersburg, re... ...death of a man at the very ad... ...of 168, near to Polosk, on the ...Livonia. He had seen seven ...on the throne of Russia, and ...the death of Gustavus Adol... ...had been a soldier in the thirty ...at the battle of Pultowa in 1709, ...years of age. At the age of 93 ...his third wife, with whom he ...ears: the two youngest sons of ...ge were 66 and 62 respectively ...1796; the oldest of his other ...same year were 95 and 92 res... ...The entire family of this pa... ...prises 138 descendants, who all ...ber in the village of Pollatzka, ...Empress Catharine the Second ...e built for them, granting, at the ...a considerable tract of land for ...ent. In the 163d year of his age, ...e Nestor was in the enjoyment ...robust health.

...a man in England, who, it is ...on the same pair of leather breech... ...for sixty-five years! If every ...leather breeches, what would the ...manufacturers do?

...eatness and Taste.—In a female, ...these qualities deserve the name ...for, without them, whatever may ...qualencies, will not be honored or ...ed. A woman may be industri... ...nomical; she may possess a well ...mind; but, destitute of neatness ...she depresses rather than elevates ...er of her sex, and poisons, instead ..., the fountain of domestic and ...ness.

—The Talent of turning men in... ...and exposing those we converse ...qualification of little, ungenerous ...The greatest blemishes are often ...e most shining characters. But ...hard thing is it, to pass over all ...e parts of a man, and fix our at... ...his infirmities; to observe his ...ves more than his virtues!

Raleigh, February 24.

Washington's Birth Day.—Agreeably to public notice, the Wake Agricultural Society held their first public meeting on this day.—Col. Polk, the President of the Society, being indisposed, Wm. Boylan, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents was called to the Chair.

The following Premiums were agreed upon to be awarded at their next February meeting, viz:

A Silver Cup of the value of $15,

For the most Seed Cotton produced on three adjoining acres of improved upland, above 750 lbs. per acre.

For the most Indian Corn produced on five adjoining acres of improved upland or reclaimed marsh or swamp land, above 8 barrels per acre.

A Silver Cup of the value of $10,

For the best Bull.
For the best Cow or Heifer.
For the best Boar, Sow, or Barrow, not over 18 months old.

A Silver Cup of the value of $5,

For the most Hay, over two tons to the acre, of cultivated Grass.
For the best Colt, not more than 2 years old.
For the best Mule, not more than 2 years old.
For the best Ram, not more than 1 year old.
For the best 10 yards of Woollen and Cotton Cloth.

Several fine Animals were exhibited on the present occasion, though no premium had been offered; at the next annual meeting a considerable exhibition will be made, as every member of the Society is expected to be a competitor for some one of the premiums offered.

After transacting the business of the Society, the members, and a number of other gentlemen, partook of a Dinner prepared for the occasion at Ruffin's Hotel, at which Captain Theophilus Hunter and Col. Joseph Hawkins presided.—*Register.*

Influenza.—We are concerned to learn, that this disease is very prevalent, and in a number of instances has proved fatal, in the lower counties of this State. We have heard of several deaths in Nash, Edgecomb, Martin and Bertie; some of them after a sickness of a few days only. In Windsor, a negro woman expired at once in a fit of coughing. But persons are variously afflicted: some are taken with pains in the head, face, ears or throat; others are seized with pains in their limbs. This disease being somewhat of a new character, the Physicians, we believe, have been at some loss how to treat it. Blood-letting has proved fatal. At the North, we learn, that Calomel, with some active adjunct, is used, and powerful Sudorifics; and when the throat is affected, gargling ought not to be neglected. We have pleasure in stating that though some slight catarrhal affections have been experienced, no serious attack of this epidemic has occurred in this city or vicinity.

Ral. Reg.

Buncombe Turnpike—We have pleasure in stating, that, in pursuance of the act of Assembly passed in 1824, authorizing the making of a Turnpike Road from the Saluda Gap, in the county of Buncombe, by way of Smith's, Murrayville, Asheville, and the Warm Springs, on the Tennessee line, Books of Subscription having been opened, and the sum required by the act of incorporation subscribed, a general meeting of the Stockholders was held on the 1st inst. and the Company organized by the appointment of Samuel Chunn, as President, and John Miller, James M. Smith and John Woodfin, as Directors, to manage the affairs of the Company; and the Public Treasurer has appointed David L. Swain, a Director in behalf of the State. After obtaining from the Board of Internal Improvements, by means of some agent who has competent skill in matters of this kind, such information and advice as will enable them to accomplish, in the most effective and least expensive mode, the objects of the act, the corporation will proceed to enter into contracts for the execution of the important work in question. The whole line of this Road will be about seventy miles in extent.—*Ib.*

The Editor of the Charleston Courier who so often treats his readers with the eloquent effusions of a highly-gifted mind, concludes an article on the races which were about to take place there with the following elegant remarks:

We would speak of these amusements in another point of view. They rally the society of the State in one mutually accessible spot—they attract the curiosity of strangers, and impart to all, a cheerful hilarity. They bring money into our city, which most people deem the circulating medium of happiness—and they drive care from it, which all people are willing to dispense with.

They cause a gay assemblage of wealth, taste, and beauty—introduce the belles and fashions of rural, to those of city life—and make the gentlemen of the fresh water acquainted with those of the salts. They thus produce good feeling, kindness, courtesy, union. They remove erroneous prejudices, and strengthen the bonds of our common society.

They are not without a moral tendency—they illustrate the race of life—where labor is so important, and zeal is necessary; and where unforeseen accident may defeat them both. In briefness of career, and in the common goal which arrests at once the victor and the vanquished, the moralist may discover an analogy to our mortal state, and while sighing, perhaps, at the follies and frivolities of the season, may improve himself by reflecting on the following sentiment of Gray—

"To contemplation's sober eye,
Such is the race of man;
And they that creep—and they that fly,
Shall end where they began."

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, general, executed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1, 1826.

Spring.—We hail the return of this most charming season—this "Season of Love"—with unalloyed pleasure and gratitude. Winter's damp and cheerless gloom is dispelled by the bright beams of smiling sunshine; and we rejoice—all nature rejoices—

"While the woodlands are covered with leaves and with flowers,
And life rambles on through the warm sunny hours,
Undimmed with a shade or a tear."

Spring has been called "the Season of Love;" it is equally the Season of Hope. It adds many a tint to the lively picture of life which youth and prosperity have sketched; it obliterates many a shade that disappointment had fixed on the prospects of maturer years; it speaks of a brighter and more glorious change in the seasons of him whose winter of life is almost past. Delightful Spring! who, at thy coming, does not feel his heart lightened of half the load of sorrows a long winter of adversity may have accumulated! Who can feel thy influence in all his frame and soul, and not bless the Being who appointed thee to supplant thy cold and heartless predecessor!

"In thy green days,
Reviving Sickness lifts her languid head;
Life flows afresh: and young-eyed Health exalts
The whole creation round. Contentment walks
The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss
Spring o'er his mind, beyond the power of kings
To purchase."

Wednesday last, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated in this town only by the military; of which the Battalion of Artillery, and the Independent Company, paraded and fired salutes. They made, as usual, a handsome display. In many places, north and south, the day was observed by military parades, public dinners and balls, and occasionally by a Masonic procession, and an oration. A motion was made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, to adjourn over to Thursday, but it was opposed on the ground that much time had already been wasted, and that more respect would be paid to the memory of Washington by an attentive discharge of their duties, than by a neglect of them. We think so too.

Cotton.—Sales of Cotton were made in Petersburg, on Thursday last, at 10 to 11½ cents. Sales here, this morning, at 10½ to 11 cents.

We received last night the first number of the Wilmington Herard, published by Mr. Thomas Loring. It is neatly printed, and promises to be a creditalle addition to the newspapers of this State.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has adjourned. In our next we shall give a list of the cases tried.

Congress.—A considerable portion of our paper is necessarily devoted to the proceedings of Congress. In the Senate there is little doing publicly, almost all the time of that body being spent with closed doors, on Executive business. The House of Representatives has lately been chiefly occupied in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee on the subject of amendments to the Constitution. This disussion appears to us to be worse than useless at this time; for without it there would have been no difficulty, we presume, in obtaining the passage of the resolution; and when the committee had reported either for or against the numberless propositions to amend, it would then be the proper time to discuss the subject. If a committee be raised, their report will, without doubt, bring forward the same speakers, and the same arguments, stale as they may be; and consume as much more of the time of the House. It is nothing but talk, talk, talk; and we doubt whether any thing else will be done on the subject at this session.

Opposition.—It seems now to be a settled point, that there either is, or is to be, an organized opposition to the present Administration. It is not only asserted in the Journal, at Washington, but we hear it from private sources. What distinguishing appellative it will assume, what principles profess, and what policy pursue, are not yet distinctly known; the most we know is, that it is opposed to Mr. Adams, and will endeavor to oust him in 1829; for that purpose, General Jackson will no doubt be supported. It is said that the newspaper establishment lately called the "Washington City Gazette" has been purchased by this party, where the "U. S. Telegraph," which is said to their organ, is now printed. On the other hand, the National Journal is the Administration paper, and seems to have adopted for its motto, the sentiment, relative to the Administration, that Com. Decatur expressed for his country, "The Administration, right or wrong." It stands ready to battle with any opponent, and never lets slip an opportunity to laud the "powers that be." Some of the public prints have already taken sides, and others will no doubt soon follow their example. For ourselves, while we would scorn the course of the Journal, we are equally averse to enrol ourselves in the ranks of an opposition, merely for the sake of opposition. Mr. Adams never was our choice for the station he now fills; but since he has occupied it, we have not seen much to condemn in his course. If ever we should see aught of corruption, or a departure from a republican policy, it will then be proper to manifest opposition; but for the present we adopt the liberal sentiment of Mr. Crawford, "Let the Administration be judged by its measures."

Mr. Jefferson.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed, by a large majority, the bill granting this venerated man leave to dispose of his property by lottery, in order to enable him to overcome the pecuniary difficulties in which he has found himself involved. It has been proposed, in differents parts of the country, to raise a subscription for his benefit, but the Richmond papers say that he would not accept such a donation. In Norfolk, however, a paper has been opened, the subscriptions to which are to be vested in government stock, and placed to Mr. Jefferson's credit.

Captain John Cleves Symmes is Lecturing on his "Theory of the Earth," to numerous and respectable audiences in the City of Washington.

The whole number of Cadets attached to the Military Academy of Capt. Partridge, at Middletown, Ct. is 289.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do.		60
Peach,	do.	50	60
Bacon,	lb.		7½
Beeswax	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	12½	15
Bagging	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	20	21
2d qual.	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	10½	11
Corn,	bushel	90	100
Copperas	lb.	4½	5
Flax	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	barrel.		6
Fine, do.	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 50	
Lime,	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	10	11
Logwood	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses,	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	do	7	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	50	60
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do		
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	do		
New-England,	do		5
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	0
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 6
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	10
Common,	do	10	11
Loaf,	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island, }	do		
St. Ubes, &c. }	do	70	75
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	3
Glauber	do	6½	0
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	5	6
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

☞ The Office of the Carolina Observer is removed to the South East corner of Market Square, over Mr. Lewis Brown's Store. Entrance up the stairs from Gillespie street.

DIED,

Lately, in the State of Mississippi, Mr. William Thomas, son of the late John Thomas, of Campbellton, a young man well known in this place for his correct and amiable deportment.

In Raleigh, on Monday, the 20th ult. suddenly, Mr. William H. Hill, formerly of Wilmington, but for several years a resident of that place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Ship Wabash, Quero, Baltimore.
Brig Cadmus, Perkins, Porto Rico.
Brig Beaver, Work, Providence.
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New York.
Brig Sarah, Babbige, do.
Brig Roland, Bynn, Cayenne.
Brig Columbia, Brown, Boston.
Brig Mary, Merrill, Turks Island.
Brig Jane, Trott, Point Peter, (Guadaloupe.)
Brig Cadmus, Tripe, Portsmouth.
Brig William, Greenleaf, St. Thomas.
Brig Fisher, Higgins, Demerara.
British Brig Atlantic, Bell, Charleston.
French Brig Ferdinand, Pitron, Guadaloupe.
Schooner Washington, Huff, Aquin, (Hayti)
Schooner Midas, Weeks, St. Thomas.
Schooner Olive Branch, Moore, Charleston.
Schooner Gen. Jackson, Asplin, Washington.
Schooner Olive Branch, Eastman, Trinidad.
Schooner Combine, Huhn, Havana.
Schooner Argus, Baily, Charleston.
Sloop Niantic, Way, do.
Sloop James and David, Morriss, Philadelphia.
Sloop Union, Edwards, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Amstel, Allen, Barbadoes.
Brig Rebecca, Bacheldor, Grenada.
Brig Belvidere, Trycross, St. Croix.
Schooner Susan, Briggs, Guadaloupe.

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

For Sale,

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Sound do.
Deliverable in Wilmington.

ALSO IN STORE,

20 Bags prime Coffee,
3 Bbls N. Gin.

For terms apply to

L. FITZHARRIS.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

Sales at Auction.

AT early candle light, on Thursday the 2d March inst., will be sold, without reserve, an Invoice of Fresh Imported Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Looking Glasses, just received by the Steam Boat North Carolina, and an Invoice of Gilt and Silver Watches.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1st, 1826.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,

20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

Houses and Lots.

BY order of the Assignee of A. L. Gomez, of New York, will positively be sold, at Public Auction, on the 24th day of March next, the following Houses and Lots:

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Hay Street, at present occupied by Mr. Nott, with all the Out Houses, including a large Warehouse, and Stable, all in good repair. The Lot comprises about half an acre, and has a good Garden, well enclosed. This property is sold subject to a lease to the present occupant for one year ending the 1st Nov. 1826. Conditions as follows: Four hundred dollars cash; for the balance one and two years credit, with interest from date, and a mortgage on the property. This House contains eighteen rooms, well finished, and two Stores.

The Two unfinished Two Story BRICK HOUSES and LOTS, on the South side of Hay Street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper Smith's Shop, calculated for Stores. One of the Houses has a Counting Room finished, and, with a little expense, they might both be made desirable Houses for families. Conditions—One third cash; the balance in 6 and 9 months, with a mortgage on the property.

For further information apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO. Auctioneers.

February 26, 1826—56 4t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of January, 1825, a Negro Man named ISAAC, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, complection somewhat yellow, broad shoulders and long straight nose. I have been told that he exhibited a forged free pass, and a recommendation, with the aid of which he will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man. He was seen in Fayetteville last Spring, and said he was on his way to Wilmington, where he may yet be. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, and all reasonable expenses paid, or for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM RIDGE.

Randolph county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1826—56-3t

Valuable Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday of March County Court next, will be sold, at the Court House in Fayetteville,

A Valuable Tract of Land,

on the east side of Cape Fear River, 2 miles from Clarendon Bridge, on the Wilmington Stage Road, containing 122½ acres, well adapted to the culture of amost every article of produce raised in this section of the country; about 30 acres are cleared, and has been successfully cultivated in cotton, corn, &c. the last year; the other improvements are a new frame dwelling house, kitchen, &c. with all the other out houses usually found on a comfortable and well fixed farm and country residence.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1826.

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber will receive and forward (free of expense) orders for Tickets in any of the Northern Lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize Tickets.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

JUST printed, and for sale at the Post Office, and at the *Observer Office,*

At either of which places, Blanks of almost any description may be procured. Dec. 1.

POETRY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By James Montgomery, Esq.

Q. Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
A. We shew thy pathway to the tomb.

Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
A. To light thy spirit to the skies.

Q. Fair moon, why dost thou wane?
A. That I may wax again.

Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright?
A. The Word that said—"Let there be light."

Q. Time, whither dost thou flee?
A. I travel to eternity.

Q. Eternity, what art thou, say?
A. I was, am, will be ever-more, *to-day.*

Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?
A. My maker called me, and I came.

Q. Winds, whence and whither do ye blow?
A. Thou must be "born again" to know.

Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall?
A. The might of him that ruleth all.

Q. Planets, what guides you in your course?
A. Unseen, unfelt, unfailing force.

Q. O life, what is thy breath?
A. A vapour, vanishing in death.

Q. O death, where ends thy strife?
A. In everlasting life.

Q. O grave, where is thy victory?
A. Ask HIM who rose again from me.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,
500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

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100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.

Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*, consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

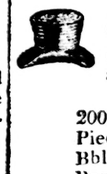
20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,



32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery*.

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Rum, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers

19 Barrels N. E. Rum
10 barrels Mackerel
9 boxes Hyson Tea
4 half quarter casks Maderia Wine
20 rolls Cassia
2 bags Pepper
10 bags Shot
10 bags Allspice.

WILLKINS & CO.

January 3, 1826—48tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore patronized him, and announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

British, French and American Goods,

consisting of almost every article in the Dry Good line which is adapted to the market; the goods have been bought at the New-York auctions with the utmost care to be cheap and desirable, they will therefore be sold either by wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. Country dealers are invited to call and examine them—they are as follows, viz :—

Extra super. blue and black Cloths
Super. blue, black, brown, olive, mixed, claret and drab cloths
Blue, brown, and claret ladies' cloths
Blue, black, and mixed Cassimeres and Sattinets
Red, green, and white Flannels
Green Serge and Baize
Camlet, and Scotch Plaid
Caroline Plaids (a variety)
Camlet and Plaid Cloaks
Ladies' Plaid Cloaks
Black and colored Bombazetts (new style)
Supr. black Bombazines, Rattinets, &c.
Black Circassian and Denmark Satteen
Rose and point Blankets
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hose
Irish nett negro Hose, Mittens and Frocks
Toilanett, Swansdown, Valentia, Marseilles and Bolivar silk Vestings
Plain and bordered Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs
Merino Hdkfs. and Points
Rich black figured silks (a variety)
Do. fashionable ombre Gros de Naples
Do. do. striped black habit Sattine
Do. do. plaid cloak do.
Black, white and green Sarsnets
Do. and colored Mandarine Crape Robes
Rich fancy silk Handkerchiefs and Zephyrs
Blk. and white silk Hose and Gloves
Blk. Barceiona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Blk. silk Lace, and white crape Liece
Fancy daisy silk Buttons, Leaves and Frogs
Gimps, a great variety
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
White and green Gauze Veils
Black and colored sewing silk
Feather edge, embossed, and shaded garniture Ribbons
Black taffeta and belt Ribbons
Silk and tabby Velvet
Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.
Superior Ginghham Cravating
Fancy Cambrick Prints, (a variety and newest style)
3 4 & 4-4 furniture Chintz
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Swiss muslin Points
Plain and plaid Cambric Muslins
Bordered Jaconet Cravats
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Do. and do. book do.
Inserting Trimmings—a splendid assortment
Mull Muslins and Scotch Lawn
3-4 and 5-4 Cambric Dimities
Linen Cambrics and long Lawns
Supr. and low priced Linens—a variety
Brown Linen Cambric, for Calashes
Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings
4-4 Bobbinet Lace
6-4 and 8-4 table Diaper
Bird Eye and Russia do.
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Black and whitee-brown patent Thread
Cotton Balls and Spools
Damask cotton Shawls and chintz Handkerchiefs
Imitation Carolina and blue Plaids
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 apron Checks
Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Nett and webb slide Suspenders
Leghorn, Gipsy and Bolivar Bonnets
Straw, do. and Misses do.
Men's fashionable water proof Hats
Lafayette prunel Shoes and Bootees
Morocco broadstrap Shoes and Bootees
Cotton Bagging and Hessians
Whittimore's No. 10 cotton Cards
Phosphorus pocket Lights, pocket Pistols, Scissars, Pen Knives, &c. &c.
Ladies' beaver and York tan Gloves
Men's Dog Skin do.
Also, a quantity of Men's Saddles
Foolscap and Letter Paper; Paste Boards.

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1825—43tf

Blanks for sale.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

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40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 5 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by F. J. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Justin L. Edwards, vs. Calvin Gillett. } Original Attachment. Levied on one Jersey Wagon, two sets of Harness & Bridles.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the Defendant appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.

46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.

August 29, 1825—30tf

HIDES.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 500 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL*.

January 18.—50tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

The President, Directors & Co, of the Bank of the United States. vs. John Hinton & Samuel C. Brame. } Original Attachment. Levied on Lands, Houses and Lots.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Corolina Observer for three months, that the Defendants appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against them for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.

46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, a good sound Harness and Saddle HORSE. Apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR.

Feb. 13—3t

Charles Weinedel,
MINIATURE PAINTER.

WILL be in Fayetteville, from the 12th of February until the 12th of March; during which time he will be happy to meet with the encouragement of an enlightened public.

Raleigh, 30th Jan. 1826.—54tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, at December Term of Cumberland county court of pleas and quarter sessions, 1825, qualified as administrator on the estate of Winifred Murchison, dec'd.: do hereby notify all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by an act of Assembly.

JOHN MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, December 28, 1825—52ót

Notice.

ALL persons having receipts for flour inspected at the public warehouse in Fayetteville, will present the same before the first of March, 1826.

JOHN MURCHISON, Inspector.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1825.—52ót

STOP THE MURDERER!
300 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscribers pledge their sacred honour to pay to any gentleman or to any person or persons whatever, that will at any time in the course of twelve months from the date hereof, apprehend and deliver to either of us, or to any Sheriff in the State of North Carolina, the living body of a certain *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, who now stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest convened by the coroner of Duplin county, of the wilful murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a swarthy complection, a very large black beard, black hair and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a grave and low voice, a weak and designing sly look, some scars on his forehead, near the border of the hair, spreads his mouth very wide when he laughs, the upper fore teeth somewhat defective.

BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.

November 9, 1825 40-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Isam Prince, vs. Timothy Spence, Administrator of Nicholas Prince, decd. } Constable's return. "Levied on pieces of Land on Hector's creek."

IT appearing to the court, that William Prince, one of the heirs at law of Nicholas Prince, decd is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the process of the law cannot be served on him. *Ordered therefore*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the said William Prince appear before the Justices of said court, on the first Monday in March next, at the court house in Fayetteville, to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on as aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy Plaintiffs' demand, or judgments *pro-confesso* will be taken as to him.

46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Sheriff's Sale,
FOR TAXES OF 1824.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of March next, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due for the year 1824,

387 acres of land on Cape Fear River, listed by John Atkins, Jun.	Taxes due	$4 81
215 acres listed by Henry Branson		84
390 acres on Neals' Creek, listed by Hardy Blalock		4 14
97 acres listed by Richard Jones		33
140 acres on Hector's Creek, listed by Isham Prince		50
Ditto for the Heirs of Nicholas Prince		1 01
100 acres on the Atkins' road, listed by Amy Prince		34
468 acres on Neal's Creek, listed by Isaac Spence		1 57
410 acres on Beaver dam, listed by Stephen Sentor, for the Heirs of William Hays		1 37
52½ acres on Danillie's Creek, listed by Stephen Sentor, for Alex. Myatt		50
800 acres on Atkins' Road, listed by William Seaburn		2 68
200 acres on Neal's Creek, listed by James Stephens, for heirs of W. Wamock		47
176 acres on Buckhorn, listed by Barnabas Thomas		59
100 acres on Barbacue, listed by Thomas Cameron		92
420 on Upper Little River, listed by Daniel B. Clark		1 16
100 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Daniel B. Clark for Archibald Buie		17
250 acres on Lower Little River, listed by William Crawford, Esq.		1 34
50 acres on Jumping Run, listed by Benjamin Hair		99
1575 acres on Cypress, listed by Alexander Johnson		2 50
1000 acres listed by Daniel McDonald		3 32
60 acres on Upper Little River, listed by Murdoch McLean for Neill McLean		10
100 acres on Jumping Run, listed by Murdoch McRae		1 81
100 acres on Barbacue, listed by John Morrison, Jun.		1 16
150 acres on the south side of Barbacue, listed by Alexander Munn		08
100 acres on Upper Little River, listed by John Patterson, Jun.		99
75 on Murdoch creek, joining Arch'd McLean and others, not listed, supposed to be Murdoch Ochiltree's		51
600 not listed, supposed to be the property of Daniel McEachern		1 42
600 on Neal's Creek, not listed, formerly Stephen Johnson's land		4 00

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL McA. McLEAN, D. S.

Dec. 9, 1825—42-tf

For Sale,

2400 BUSHELS [illegible] afloat in Wilmington.

ALSO IN STORE,
18 barrels New England Rum
7 barrels Gin
3 half barrels of fresh Bacon

together with a handsome and well assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and [illegible] &c. For terms apply to

Fayetteville, Feb. 7, 1826.—[illegible]

Fayetteville Dye [illegible]

H. MITCHELL returns his [illegible] to the Ladies & Gentlemen of [illegible] for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced in this place. Having received from New York a fresh supply of Materials, suited to all the various colours, he hopes to apply them in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. His work consists in colouring & re-colouring all descriptions of Woollen Goods, either Silk, Woollen, Cotton or Mixed, all descriptions of Ladies and Gentlemen's garments, clothes, &c. coloured, repaired, altered, and finished, in the usual style, and handsomely pressed. He begs to inform the public that he has removed from his former residence in Green street, at the Wagon Yard. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send or call at the shop door of the Range of buildings [illegible] where they will be free from [illegible] and where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

February 9, 1826—53tf

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are sure to announce to the public that they have contracted with Mr. HUGH R. HALL, late Professor of the Male Department, which commences its session on the 1st inst. Mr. Hall comes highly recommended, and we believe is capable of teaching Latin, Greek, and English Languages and Sciences commonly taught in Academies. Besides he has for some time past taught, and has been approved of, not only as a teacher, but for his strict morality.

The Trustees would also inform the friends to female education, that the Female Department, which is now under the care of Mrs. HALL, is worthy of particular patronage. The reputation of the Institution where she has taught education is a sufficient warrant for her to receive the greatest confidence; and from the [illegible] taught in this place we know that in addition to her ability she is superior.

The healthy situation of the village, the convenience of boarding houses, the respectability of the teachers, and the low price of board, we think will be sufficient to induce parents and guardians to patronize our institution.

JOHN CHRISTIE, Sec'y.

Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, Feb. 1st, 1826—53-tf

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool [illegible]
40 crates of Liverpool [illegible] sorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, [illegible]

February 8th, 1826.

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Sarah Dubrutz, dec'd. we shall offer at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d day of March next, a large brick building, situated on the west side of Green street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq. as a valuable Tanyard lately occupied by [illegible] (containing between 2 and 3 acres of land) with all the necessary out houses, with a full set of tools and about fifty cords of excellent bark. A credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months will be given on approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the property.

JOHN CRUSOE,
CHAS. B. JONES,

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1826.

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100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of persons who have any wish to reform and improve morality, in detecting a villain who has been in my employ, and for some time past in this vicinity, passed by the name of HENRY BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, [illegible] generally carries himself very erect, [illegible] birth, but whether he is a German or not is unable to tell as he speaks both languages well; he has the cast and manners of the [illegible] writes an excellent English hand, [illegible] erably well; he is well dressed, [illegible] cloth, with a velvet collar to his [illegible] suppose him to be about 30 years of age, impudent and talkative, when in company of the commonality of men; but quite the gentleman in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some time since a quantity of virgin gold, a piece of [illegible] 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six [illegible] tween 14 and 15 hands high, but quite [illegible] and very much shaved by the [illegible] natural trotter, and shod before; also a [illegible] bridle, the saddle about half worn, [illegible] once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

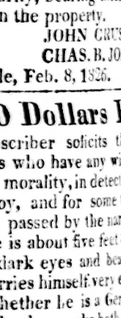
This villain made his escape on the [illegible] 18th inst. and what course he has taken [illegible] to say, but suspect he will make for [illegible] South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw [illegible] N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from [illegible] places I expect he will make for New [illegible] adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any [illegible] will apprehend the said H. A. Seeber, so [illegible] cure him in jail so that I may be [illegible] him to justice, and by that means [illegible] again from committing such an [illegible] one who may, through humanity's [illegible] ploy; or I will give ten dollars for [illegible] charges, or for such information as will [illegible] to get her again.

P. RAE.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 2, 1826.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished [illegible] of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he intends to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line. Sofa and Chair making, at the shortest notice, and with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—[illegible]